

DEADLOCK BARS MEXICAN PEACE; HOPE DWINDLES

Carranza's Refusal to
Yield Checkmates Pan-
American Plans.

TROOPS HURRIED TO RESIST INVASION

Report That Mexicans Are About
to Cross Border Stir
U. S. Army.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 25.—Belief that the Pan-American plan for pacifying Mexico will even partly accomplish its object is rapidly diminishing here. With the time limit set by the mediation conference long since expired, there has been no change in the situation. The Villa faction is united in its acceptance of the proposal, while Carranza abhors it. This is exactly the position in which the factions were before the Pan-American conference.

The State Department has already announced that the United States and the six Latin American powers whose representatives signed the Mexican peace plan have made no plans as to what they will do in the event of Carranza's refusal to join the proposed conference. This was supplemented yesterday by the official declaration that the United States government has no man in mind for the provisional Presidency.

To hold a peace conference in which the leaders of the Villa faction only were present, it is asserted, would be a manifest absurdity. It would amount to a forcible elimination of Carranza, and therefore a rejection of the strongest element in Mexico so far as military power is concerned. The hope that some of Carranza's generals and civil authorities would agree to act without the consent of their chief has been dispelled. Virtually all the important leaders in the Carranza faction have announced that they would be guided by Carranza's decision.

Physical intervention, it is asserted, is out of the question. The United States is determined not to intervene in Mexico unless forced to it by extraordinary circumstances.

The Pan-American conference will meet again as soon as the present controversy with Germany has been disposed of. It is not believed that Carranza will recognize Carranza. To recognize him now, it is said, would be an admission of the truth of the statement made in Carranza's quarters that the United States was bluffing.

It has been suggested that an embargo be laid on arms shipments to Mexico, with the idea that this would check fighting and restore outward peace at least. It is possible the conference will recommend this course, but it is pointed out that Carranza has a munitions factory which would enable him to keep a small army in the field and thus triumph over his enemies and set himself up as dictator.

Carranza agents in Washington have asked General Gonzalez, military commander at Mexico City, for a detailed report on the food and health situation in the capital. Recent dispatches from Mexico City quoted American Red Cross agents as saying there were daily many deaths from starvation.

This statement aroused the Carranza authorities, who assert they have made every possible effort to relieve distress.

Villa Exiles Families
of Stain Officials

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
El Paso, Aug. 25.—All members of the families of the twenty-two officials executed in Chihuahua by Villa's order have been expelled from Mexico, according to relatives reaching here today. In addition, Villa is expelling from the state of Chihuahua the families of all persons he thinks are in sympathy with Carranza. The families of Augustin Labana, formerly Chihuahua chief of police, and of Mrs. Tepita Chacon, one of the most prominent in Chihuahua, reached the border today. They were given two hours to leave the city.

Villa is said to have warned American business men in Torreon and Chihuahua that every one who had made a

dollar out of the Villa government would be expected to stand by him or suffer serious consequences.

Troops Rushed to Border to Resist Invasion

El Paso, Aug. 25.—Following the rumor that a large body of Mexican troops were preparing to cross the border, troops of the 6th and 16th Infantry were recalled hurriedly from temporary leaves of absence in the city to-night and ordered to report immediately at Fort Bliss.

A special guard was stationed at the city police station.
General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; General John Pershing, brigade commander here, and George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department in Mexico, went into conference at a local hotel a few minutes after the order was issued. They refused to make statements.

SOCIALISTS TELL PLANS FOR PEACE

Germans Would Raze Tariff
Wall, Free Seas and Neu-
tralize Dardanelles.

Berlin, Aug. 25 (via London).—Socialist newspapers publish the results of peace conferences between the party's Reichstag members and members of the party committee and summarize them as follows:
Peace must be permanent and lead European nations to closer relations. Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.
Most favored nation clauses should be introduced into peace treaties with all belligerents.
Tariff walls should be removed.
So far as possible freedom of the seas should be established, the right of capture abolished and "narrow" important for the world's commerce should be internationalized.
Austria and Turkey must not be weakened.
Annexation of foreign territories violate the rights of peoples to self rule and weaken the internal strength and harmony of the German empire, therefore, "we oppose all plans of the sort of short-sighted politicians favoring conquest."

The party demands the establishment of an international court which will furnish conflicts of nations may be settled.

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FEEDING THE HUNGRY IN MEXICO CITY.



Line of half-starved women and children waiting for the soup distribution organized by the American Red Cross.

BRITISH HOLD 12-MILE FRONT

Continued from page 1

forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions have been consolidated effectively.

The attack from Suva Bay was not developed quickly enough, and, as recounted on the 19th, was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained by both attacks was sufficient, however, to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

Further reinforcements having arrived, a renewed attack was made on the 21st on the center of this new and extended line. The Australian and New Zealand troops successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile and a strong system of knolls and underfeatures was secured.

On the rest of the battle front advanced Turkish trenches were stormed. All the divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of hills which were the enemy's center, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summit and the intermediate positions on this part of the line not being capable of permanent defense, they were withdrawn to the original front.

The great power of defensive under modern conditions accounts for the difficulty of troops once the advantage of surprise is lost. In the close fighting, with the varied fortunes of repeated attacks and counterattacks, the British and the losses inflicted upon the enemy undoubtedly were much heavier than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objectives have been gained or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
The French War Office this afternoon issued the following report on the Dardanelles operations:

The period of five days since the issuing of the last communication on the Dardanelles has been marked by progress on the part of the British left wing. These British troops have occupied 800 yards of enemy trenches. In the southern zone the operations have been limited to artillery actions and to fighting between patrols.

During the night of August 23-24 a French company was successful in a surprise attack on a Turkish position used by the enemy for listening purposes. In the morning of August 25 a detachment of Turkish soldiers endeavored to occupy this position, but they were repulsed.

On August 29 our squadron bombarded with success a point of departure at the mouth of the Bosphorus. At the end of the day, the north of Nagara. In spite of the violent fire of numerous hostile batteries one of our aviators was successful in sinking, at its anchorage, a large Turkish transport.

KAISER IN GLORY
AS FORTRESS FELL

Continued from page 1

dragging the captured Russian cannon of the mine with eight-horse teams was stilled.

A silence absolutely churchlike began to envelope the plain, and the only sound was the snapping of the penknives in the summer breezes.

The men talked in whispers, not because an imperial ceremony was shadowing, but because the vastness and beauty of the picture made loquacity an impertinence.

Setting Gigantic Details.
But there were moments in the slow co-ordinating of certain gigantic details of the picture that compelled the whispered admiration of even the men who hate themselves for uttering names in the face of a big proposition.

There was a cry of command, then a scuffling of many feet that was hardly more than a soft brushing of the feet to a rustle and became a trampling, then a great rumble and a roar.

It made the plain tremble as a battalion after battalion swung themselves into new formations, and behold! a vast hollow square, lined with rank upon rank of gray, had been formed in a twinkling.

The swiftness and precision of the movement, and the effect created by the acres and acres of bayonets bristling against the sudden sky was staggering. Men whispered more to themselves than to one another, and with a pause at every syllable of the words "Donnerwetter, ist es nicht wunderbar."

It was like having one of Adolf Menckels glorious Frederick the Great pictures touched to life and then stepping into the middle of it.

A Man Clad in Gray.
The dark gray lines became rigid. A man clad in gray stood in the middle of the hollow square. The ground around him was strewn with cartridges, belts and such like discarded equipment. Before him was the rolling smoke of Novo Georgievsk, behind him the afternoon sun showed pale through the west clouds.

To his left rose the parapet of Fort No. 16, letter A, of the outer works of Novo Georgievsk fortifications, its bow-like interior strewn with Russian cannon. To his right was Fort No. 16, letter B of this chain of defenses. In front of him was an intermediate fort that was taken by storm the day before yesterday. Its parapet was thickly strewn with bits of rifles the Russians had time to burn or to break before surrender or death.

The man's skinned helmet was the central point of the mighty picture. The only touch of bright color in it was provided when the wind blew the

HAYTIAN THREAT BRINGS DELAY

U. S. Grants Time for Dis-
cussion of Proposed
American Control.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Aug. 25.—The government and Congress having threatened to resign if the American government refused to permit a discussion of the proposed treaty which would allow the United States to control the island government's finances, Washington has agreed to permit a discussion of the convention.

The populace, which had been agitated, is now more tranquil.
The adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the revolutionary leader, who left Hayti following his recent defeat for the United States, are still in arms. Colonel Eli K. Cole, of the United States Marine Corps, who has been conducting negotiations with them, has said that they will not disarm so long as their leader is denied the Presidency.

The American gunboat Nashville has started for Port-au-Prince to disembark one hundred marines.

Hayti Will Accept
U. S. Control, Is Belief

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 25.—The time given to the Haytian Parliament to act on the proposed treaty giving the United States a general supervision over the financial and custom houses of the republic for ten years has been extended by the State Department. Charge Davis had given the Haytian government until today to return an answer.

While it is known that many elements in the republic are opposed to American domination, officials are confident the measure will go through. Certain leaders, notably General Bobo, are attempting to inflame the people and to advance their own interests, but it is expected that the wiser counsel will prevail when the government are understood.

The State Department announced today that the sole intent in assuming control of Haytian finances was to protect the country from exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous agents who seek only personal aggrandizement. There is no intention of seizing the reins of the republic as a naval base.

It was pointed out, unofficially, that European nations with large investments in Hayti and that several of them have overtly threatened intervention. But for the European war, it was said, the Monroe Doctrine would have been put to a severe test.

The Haytian Minister, Dr. Solon Menos, called on Secretary Lansing today and asked that certain proposals be made in the name of the Haytian government. It is understood that Dr. Menos particularly objected to the appointment of a large number of American functionaries to the positions held by Haytians.

Secretary Lansing is understood to have told the minister that the American government would not consider the irreducible minimum consistent with an efficient administration of the finances of the country. The negotiations have been conducted at Port-au-Prince by Charge Davis, acting for the United States, and the State Department, Dr. Menos was told, prefers that suggestions be submitted through Mr. Davis.

Like a brother the Emperor had spoken, and like brethren his troops had received his thoughts. It had all been more a rite than a parade, and the keynote of it was an intimate tenderness and so sacred that finer fibred foreigners present felt almost a sense of shame in looking too sharply on.

Iron Crosses for Privates.
The bestowal of honors followed the anthem. The Emperor gave iron crosses for perhaps fifteen private soldiers into the hands of H. Hindenburg, and Hindenburg pinned them on the soldiers' breasts. There were honors for certain generals, too, but I was too far away to catch the drift of it all.

After the bestowal the Emperor visited with much animation with many officers, devoting much of his time and solicitude to Hindenburg, who towered above him. Many officers also came to the Emperor's aid, and it seemed to me that they bent lower over his hand than they did over the Emperor's, partly, perhaps, because the Emperor has a way of shaking hands in a thoroughly unbusinesslike manner, and partly because he is a man.

The Emperor appeared to be in splendid condition. His voice was strong and his bearing that of a much younger man than his grandfather. The officer who followed him with a cry for three cheers had to roar like a bull, yet his words hardly came clearly to the ear as had the Emperor's.

A Spaniard who stood next to me said: "His majesty seems very joyful, but Excellency Hindenburg looks very serious."

"Gott Mit Uns."
When the Emperor left the hollow square the yellow imperial standard, bearing an Iron Cross embroidered in black and the words "Gott Mit Uns," was borne close to the Emperor. He crossed the field to the high way, where an open automobile stood, with swinging steps. Beseler walked beside him. The Emperor swung himself into the automobile, a military servant wrapped a rug around him, he lit a cigarette, threw himself back in the car and smoked luxuriously.

He then called Sven Hedqvist to his side of the car shook hands with him and chatted with much gusto, laughing long and heartily.

Falkenhayn soon joined the Kaiser in the automobile and the car swept down the road amid the cheers of the troops that lined the way for more than a mile.

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DANIELS PLANS BIGGER NAVY

Must Be Ready for Any
Foe, He Tells Gov-
ernors.

OFFICERS TAKING LESSONS FROM WAR

Executives Witness Sham Attack
on Flagship Wyoming and
Escape a Torpedo.

Boston, Aug. 25.—A navy, steadily increased in size and efficiency so that it will be ready to defend the country against attack from any quarter, is the aim of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, he declared before the Governors' conference today. He spoke at an adjourned session on board the flagship Wyoming, of the North Atlantic fleet, in Massachusetts Bay.

For two hours the Secretary stood on the bridge of the flagship while Admiral Fletcher put the fleet through intricate maneuvers illustrating attack and defense. Then he joined the Governors in the admiral's cabin and told them why he had made them his guests for the afternoon.

"The navy must abide in the hearts of the whole country if it is to be strong and powerful and made great," the Secretary said. "It is for the people, not the President or myself, to say how great it shall be. As you go to your homes you will speak the word that will help to determine this question."

"The greatest things that the navy is doing are not heralded. Since the war began there is not an officer in any department of the navy who has not taken advantage of the lessons taught by the war. Experiments are proceeding day and night, and to-day in every element our navy has no superior in the world in respect to its size and numbers, and it is for us to continue to strengthen our navy."

Should Be Ready for Attack.
"I believe we ought to increase our navy steadily so that in time of stress and emergency the real first strong arm of our country will be ready to defend our country if it is attacked from any quarter."

The Wyoming picked up the Governors at the Charlestown Navy Yard and, taking a position a few miles east of Boston Light, became the target of attack by twenty-five torpedo boat destroyers after they had passed in review before the fleet.

Admiral Fletcher had prepared several surprises for his passengers, who included the wives and staffs of the visiting Governors and former Governors. The torpedo boat destroyers, headed by the Arkansas and the Utah, after the destroyers had been headed, the destroyers suddenly reappeared in the east.

On the flagship a general alarm against torpedo attack was sounded, and the guns of a Wave-class destroyer began to fire blank shots at the onrushing destroyers. The latter circled the flagship, pouring forth dense volumes of smoke made by excessive use of oil. Soon the destroyers were hidden behind the black cloud that isolated the flagship.

Dodges a Torpedo.
While interest was absorbed in this maneuver, the smoke screen suddenly was broken by the destroyer Ammen, which was observed dashing head on toward the Wyoming. The latter was immediately trained on the attack ship and thundered away. The destroyer, however, came on, and when she had approached within 3,000 yards discharged a torpedo.

The missile was seen to strike the water and then, submerged, made its way toward the flagship. The latter, however, on the instant had been put slightly to starboard, under a full head of steam, with the result that the speeding torpedo passed a few feet astern.

Later the party went to the Eastern Yacht club, where the Governors and their wives were entertained at dinner by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Daniels responded to a toast to President Wilson, declaring that the President had left nothing undone to put the country in a proper condition of defense.

During the dinner telephone connections were established with Sacramento, Cal., so that Governor McCall, traveling on the Western coast, could exchange greetings with Governor Johnson.

OPPOSE SECRET
VIVIANI HEARING

Paris, Aug. 25.—Doubts and difficulties confront the politicians who planned to hold a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, at which Premier Viviani would reply to criticisms of the Radical and Socialists and general councils have pronounced against such a step.

The Republican and Democratic left groups have decided to oppose a secret session, the Radicals are hesitating and the Socialists are divided. The general opinion of the Socialists seems to be that they should vote for the appropriations for Under Secretaries of War for sanitation and commissary members of the guild, but the reports of the Chamber's budget and military committees at a secret session later, with the possibility of a debate.

The party organizations will caucus to-morrow morning to decide what to do. Premier Viviani, it is believed, will take the floor soon after the session opens to state what the government will agree to do in leaving the Chamber to decide on its course.

ZEPPELIN HEADED
TOWARD ENGLAND

Reported Passing Over Dutch
Island of Vlieland.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.—The "Zeppelin" learns from Vlieland that a Zeppelin dirigible balloon passed over that island on the 24th inst., traveling from an eastern to a northwestern direction.

Vlieland is off the entrance to the Zuider Zee, and in a northwesterly direction lies the northeast coast of England.

Burglars Rifle Lenox Station—
Leave Valuable Jewels.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Lenox, Aug. 25.—Burglars who traveled in an automobile entered the railroad stations here and in Lenoxdale last night. They rifled a suitcase belonging to Baron E. de Hede, who has been with Count Constantin D. Dumba at the Popular here. A bag of jewels it contained was not disturbed. Baron Hede had just returned from the White Mountains.

Officials believe the robbers were in search of important papers they supposed would be in the bag, but Count Dumba and other members of his party are said to have carried all private and state correspondence with them in an automobile. They arrived here yesterday. The jewels were the property of Countess Dumba and were very valuable.

The burglars stole about \$2 from the change tills, broke open trunks and grips in the baggage room of the Lenox station and scattered their contents on the floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Early Autumn Models in Tailor-made Suits for Gentlemen

are now shown in the Department for
Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor).

Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ITALIANS GAIN TOWARD TRENT

Take Noce, in the Tonaie —Foe's Aero Shells Brescia.

London, Aug. 25.—The Italians have won a further advance in the march on Trent, according to a Rome announcement issued to-night. In the Tonaie zone they carried Pele Vallestino (Noce) and compelled enemy detachments occupying it to retire, leaving in their power eight sheds. The enemy immediately opened an intense artillery fire against the conquerors. An enemy aeroplane flew over Brescia, and, evading the fire of the Italian anti-aerial guns, dropped four bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.
The official statement from the general headquarters says:
In the Tonaie zone, after careful artillery preparation, our troops carried on the 24th inst. a successful attack and compelled enemy detachments occupying it to retire, leaving in their power eight sheds. The enemy immediately opened an intense artillery fire against the conquerors. An enemy aeroplane flew over Brescia, and, evading the fire of the Italian anti-aerial guns, dropped four bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others.

On the Upper Cordevole, the enemy attempted by artillery and hand grenades to dislodge our position on Coldiana, near Salassi and Agasi, but the attack was effectively answered by our fire and he soon was obliged to cease his efforts.

On the Isongo, particularly around Tolmino and Plava, and on the Carso front, the enemy's